

she ought to assume, whether we have I do resp. This is no time, sir, for con- The ar between the House and the W. The crisis demands that there d be no differences between the differ- ent branches of our government. We are in the midst of an Indian war; we are threat- ened with a border war on our Mexican frontier; we are engaged in a controversy with one of the most powerful nations, and the scales are so equally balanced that a feather would decide the question of peace or war. France has told us the conditions on which only the treaty will be executed; she now stands pledged to exact conditions which this country never will submit to, though it should be desolated from Maine to Louisiana. I am still not without hope of peace, but when a French fleet is abroad upon the Atlantic, it is not a time to inquire about lost appropriations. We should be looking promptly to measures of defence; we should be developing the vast resources of our country, and erecting upon the ruins of our fortification bill a fabric of defence which will do honor to this Congress. Let us arm our fortifications, multiply our steam batteries, and in less than twelve months put upon the ocean, as our great maritime resources will enable us to do, a fleet capable of successfully contending with the naval power of France, or of any other nation.

THE BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS.—The National Intelligencer copies the following letter with the remark that it furnishes a fair and intelligent synopsis of the business before Congress.—*Albany Journal.*

Correspondence of the Boston Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 20, 1836. Now that all apprehension of a war with France is at end, and no disturbing cause exists in our foreign relations to affect materially the deliberations of Congress, it may seem a fit time to give you a view of the measures which have been or will be agitated in this body during the present session.

1. Foremost among them, and on the very surface of things, is the abolition question. This comes up in three shapes: First, in the presentation of petitions respecting slavery and the slave trade in the District; secondly, in bills, reported or to be reported, for the regulation of the mail, and the exclusion from it of incendiary publications, so called; and, lastly, on the report to be made by the committee raised under Mr. Pinckney's resolution.

2. Next is the lost fortification bill, discussed in the Senate on Mr. Benton's resolutions, and in the House upon that of Mr. Adams. The debate in the Senate is at an end, but that in the House is not. It waits its turn, to be renewed when other business shall give it place.

Both of these subjects are political and partisan, more or less, in their bearings, and in the views taken of them by many of those who have engaged in the debate.

3. Thirdly, the appropriation bills, which open to discussion all the policy of the Government, and all the interests of the country, foreign and domestic. Very large appropriations, for the contingent possibility of war, were contemplated by the Administration a few weeks ago; but all such ideas are now abandoned, and Congress will be divided upon this subject into two sections, not distributed precisely according to party lines, one side desiring liberal peace appropriations for the navy and for fortifications, and the other advocating a rigorous and jealous curtailment of all such expenditures.

4. The Patronage bill. This has passed the Senate, and is now in the House, waiting to be committed. The tendency of this bill is to diminish the power exerted by the Executive through the means of appointments to offices of profit under the Government of the United States. It will draw into discussion all the measures and principles of the present Administration.

5. The Post Office bill, already reported in the House, which provides for a complete re-organization of the Post Office Department, and is a measure of great public importance.

6. Mr. Clay's bill for distributing the proceeds of the public lands ratably among the States, which has heretofore passed both Houses, and been voted by the President, and is now once again under consideration in the Senate.

7. The Ohio and Michigan Boundary, which is a subject upon which the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, as well as the Territory of Michigan, are extremely sensitive, and upon which there will be prolonged and very earnest debate.

8 and 9. The admission of Michigan and Arkansas into the Union. How much discussion these two subjects will occasion, I know not. They are, it is evident, things of great consequence to the whole country. If both enter the Union together, they will maintain, as it is, the equal balance of the slaveholding and the non-slaveholding States in the Senate.

10. Various plans are in contemplation for extending the Pension system, especially one to embrace within it the widows of officers of the Revolutionary Army, and another to give pensions to soldiers in the West who served in the Indian wars consequent on the Revolution.

11. The Custom-House Regulation bill. This subject is now in the hands of the Committee on Commerce of the House.—They contemplate a thorough revision of the whole system of compensation to the officers of the customs, providing fixed salaries in the place of fees and requisites.

12. The Judiciary bill, which has passed the Senate now for the second time, but has not been acted upon in the House.

13. Claims for French spoliation prior to 1800. Between two and three hundred memorials on this subject have been referred in the House to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, who have the subject under consideration. What the issue will be I cannot say.

14 and 15. The Land Office and Patent Office. These branches of the public service require to be revised and extended, and will receive more or less attention from the present Congress, with a view to improvements in their organization.

But enough. I might augment this list by the specification of many other things of

local or temporary interest, or of minor importance, which are in the hands of committees, or in the course of discussion, in one or the other branch of Congress. But I think you will be satisfied that, in what I have now suggested to you, there is ample matter for a session of six or seven months, which will roll away, I doubt not, leaving many things undone and many overdone. And if to the subjects already mentioned, national or local, you add the ever-present question of the Presidency, coloring all the proceedings of Congress—the conflicting interests and passions of the members, and the stirring debates in the Senate and the House, you will have some idea of the multiplicity of objects of thought and business which are concentrated in the precincts of the Capitol.

THE FARMER OF NORTH BEND.

The Frederick Herald contains the annexed letter from General Harrison, accepting the nomination of the Maryland Convention. The letter is distinguished for the modesty and excellence of its sentiments as well as the just propriety and plainness of its style.

LETTER FROM GEN. HARRISON.

NORTH BEND, 9th Feb. 1836.

Gentlemen: Your letter, covering the proceedings of the convention by which I was nominated their candidate for the Presidency of the United States, was received in the due course of the mail, and the resolutions they contained are such as to create in my bosom feelings of gratitude towards the People of Maryland, which will be cherished to the last moment of my existence. These feelings were greatly increased from the reflection that, with a very few exceptions, I was personally unknown to the members of the convention, and exclusively of some of her statesmen, with whom I have served in the national councils, but to a few others of her citizens. With thousands of those of some other States I have been associated in scenes where the difficulties and dangers to which we were in common exposed have created a feeling of attachment and partiality, which is often found to warp the judgments of good men, and induce them to bestow their confidence and suffrages on those possessing inferior qualifications. Having no advantages of this kind to boast of in relation to my fellow-citizens of Maryland, I am gratified with the reflection, considering the pre-eminent talents of several of those from whom the selection might have been made, that I am indebted for the distinction with which they have honored me, to the greater length of my public services, and the belief that, in the discharge of the various and important trusts which have been committed to me, the confidence of my country has never been betrayed, nor its interests sacrificed. This is precisely the ground which I wish to occupy. Conscious of many deficiencies and imperfections, I have endeavored to supply the place of the qualities I wanted by unwearied zeal and undeviating fidelity.

How delightful is the reflection that, by an assembly so enlightened and free as that of the late Maryland Convention, the character in which I so ardently desire to stand before my countrymen should be accorded to me. In relation to the freedom with which the choice was made, gentlemen, I venture to assure you, that should your efforts to place me in the Executive Chair of this great nation prove successful, the influence and patronage of that office shall never be used to control or impair it, in any of your future deliberations. And that if, in the year 1839, your own great emporium, or any other place should be the theatre for the exhibition of another national convention, it shall be, as far as my efforts can effect it, what that of 1835 purported to be, "an assembly fresh from the People, the true representation of their unbiased wishes, the faithful echo of their opinions."

This declaration is made with a perfect consciousness of the little confidence which is given to pledges of any kind, made by persons situated as I am. I know that they have been made and violated in every age and in every country, where men have depended for their advancement to the highest offices on the good opinion of their countrymen. But in almost every instance the deceiver has been found possessed of grasping and insatiable ambition, (of which the germs might have been discovered in his previous conduct,) and generally united with commanding genius and splendid talents. There is, I trust, nothing in my previous conduct to show that I possess the former character, and utterly disclaiming the latter, my sole reliance, for preserving the good opinion of my countrymen, is the preservation of that character for fidelity to my engagements, which the Convention, which you gentlemen represent, as well as others of my fellow citizens, have been pleased to allow to me.

With high consideration, I am, gentlemen, Your humble servant,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON.

To Wm. BRADLY TYLER, President.

The following sensible remarks deserve a careful perusal:—

It is generally considered among medical men that the breaking up of the present heavy winter will produce crowds of diseases, particularly pleurisy, fever, and all such as arise from sudden atmospheric changes and heavy thaws. If the present winter turn out to be highly favorable to vegetable life, it is equally certain that animal life—particularly human life—must encounter a severe struggle during the transitions of the season. The rich and wealthy, by skill and means, can take care of their health with ease—but the poor are without the power to avoid the fatal effects of a vitiated atmosphere, or sudden changes. We do not allude to the effects of luxury and dissipation. Young ladies of fashionable life, who expose themselves from vanity, must pay the heavy penalty that nature never fails to inflict. But the poor are advised to be careful, to avoid exposure—to keep their doors open—to preserve their feet always dry, and their heads always cool. Another important point in the approaching spring is to preserve the bowels open and the blood pure. We must not expect to reach the next summer, and pass through the approaching thaw, without some trying days for the health.—*N. Y. Herald.*

WASHINGTON, March 7, 1836. In the House to-day, Mr. Patton of Virginia, tried to get his resolutions out of the clutches of the Select Committee to which, as a matter of course, they have been committed. But in vain. The House would not suspend the rules, to enable him to offer his motion. So the resolutions adopted by the Honorable the General Assembly of Virginia, despite the efforts of her two able Representatives, Wise and Patton, must sleep the sleep of "all the Capulets." It is a sore grievance to them.

The question settled, the rest of the day was spent in receiving petitions from the members in regular order. Mr. Slade of Vermont, was the bearer of a half dozen abolition memorials which he offered, and stated quite specifically the number of names on each, the places of residence, the sex, and as much else as could be stated in barely introducing them. They were referred as a matter of course to the Select Committee.

I went into the Senate prior to the coming up of the special order, so that I heard the whole of the debate upon the abolition petition, concerning the reception of which, Mr. Calhoun has made a question.

Mr. Cuthbert of Georgia, was opposed to those with whom he usually acted. He sustained the motion not to receive. He did not believe, however, that there was very much danger to be apprehended from the discussion of this question, in the long run, as had been anticipated by some who had spoken upon it. He thought the abolitionist leaders were ambitious, but unlearned and unimpassioned demagogues, who had designs of their own to answer, personal and political,—while their followers were bores, foolish priests, and weak women. He thought the best way to check the thing at once was to refuse to receive the wicked and silly petitions of these miserable and deluded people. It would have a beneficial effect upon them,—and would show them that Congress has a greater regard for them than to receive or listen to their prayer.

Mr. Brown of North Carolina, who had already spoke on the question, had a few words more to say. He alluded to Mr. Preston's speech as being far more exciting and inflammatory than the agitation of the northern abolitionists. He reproached this agitation here, and the publication of it in all the speeches reported by the daily press, for circulation at the South. He was in favor of quietly receiving, and as quietly consigning to the usual Committee these petitions, as had ever before been done, and thence he predicted a check to the excitement would naturally follow. He believed this would be for the true interest of the South.

Mr. Swift of Vermont, said a few words in reply to something Mr. Brown had said.—He bore testimony to the increase of abolition principles in Vermont. He was of opinion that such speeches as Mr. Preston's would have a tendency to increase rather than to allay the excitement.

Mr. Hubbard of New Hampshire was of opinion that the better and more quiet way to dispose of the petition, was to receive and refer it. Yet if he thought it would allay the excitement, he would cheerfully vote not to receive it. It was usual and he believed constitutional to refer such petitions.

He had received one which he should not add to the fuel already kindled by the flame of excitement.

Mr. Buchanan read precedents of the reception of similar petitions, and also from the journals of Congress in the year 1805, to show that Congress had decided it to be constitutional to receive a petition for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

The Senate then went into secret session for the transaction of Executive business.

From the New York Journal of Commerce.

It seems from the annexed paragraphs, that the unusual cold of the past winter has not been confined to the American continent.

"Constantinople, 6th Jan. 1836.

The severity of the winter absorbs all interest in commercial or political affairs. The poor Turks, whose feast (it is a fast,) of Ramadan, prevents their comforting themselves with a dram, a mouthful, or even a chibouk, from the rising to the sitting of the sun; are more busy in contriving to keep their shivering limbs warm over a fire, or beneath huge yorgans or quilts a-bed, than designing to impede the encroachments of their neighbors, the bears, who must have sent the cold from their arctic regions to make this country appear more than ever their own. Never since the winter of 1812—that which was fatal to the army and the glory of Napoleon—has the cold been so intense, or the violence of the snow-storms so terrific. The snow has fallen at intervals and has lain on the ground during the last twenty days to the depth of from three to six feet; whilst the frost is so severe that the thermometer stands at ten to fifteen degrees below the freezing point even in the houses. Previous to the first falls of snow the weather was very boisterous and foggy, the long continuance of which foreboded an unusually severe winter, and caused the greatest disasters among the shipping on various parts of the coast, but particularly in the Black Sea, near the Bosphorus, where vessels were driven on shore after vainly endeavoring to find the entrance. Since then more accidents are heard of, similar in nature, and what is equally dreadful, vessels that have arrived in port, have in many instances, had half their crews frozen to death. One vessel with passengers on board, threw fifteen of them overboard, from the same cause. On land, too, many sad catastrophes have occurred. Shepherds with their flocks, travellers passing from one village to another, overcome with fatigue and blinded with the density of the snow which the storm blew horizontally in small icy particles, lay down to rise no more. A soldier was found at his post near Pera, standing with his arms shouldered, frozen to death. In crossing the Bosphorus, several boats have been lost, or are missing; one containing the family of a rich Armenian sherraf was amongst the latter, and was found on one of the Prince's Islands, after three or four days search, in the most deplorable condition, despite the numerous pelices, all well furred, which covered them.

The man that carried the news of their discovery to the sherraf, received a present of 15,000 piastres, about £150 sterling.

"The wolves are making gradual approaches to the neighboring villages in search of food, the frost and snow having destroyed or hidden their victims of the forest. Several bodies have been discovered completely anatomized by these animals."

TEXAS.—Our readers probably recollect that a vessel crowded with volunteers for Texas from New York, put into Eleuthera, and was detained on account of the misconduct of some of the company. We have before us a letter from one of the young men in the vessel, after they were acquitted at Eleuthera. They sailed for Texas, but at the mouth of the Mississippi, it was thought best to inquire at New Orleans, what was the state of affairs in the country to which they were bound, and most of the volunteers left trunks and baggage on board the vessel and went to and staid at New Orleans. The letter mentions, that the schooner that took these volunteers from their own vessel to New Orleans, was from Texas, and contained many persons volunteers from that land of war. The account they gave of the people of Texas, their manners and customs, and of their summary mode of settling disputes, is truly frightful. Of course such accounts detained the soldiers from returning to their vessel; some went to fight the Indians in Florida, and others who had learned a trade, turned to their business, and earned more money in a week, than they would gain by a whole campaign in Texas.

The following is an official statement, received at the Adjutant General's office at Washington, and gives an interesting account of the reconnaissance of the battle ground, where Major Dade and his gallant comrades, met their melancholy fate in the action with the Indians, on the 23d December last:—

WESTERN DEPARTMENT.

Fort King, Florida, Feb. 22d, 1836.

General.—Agreeably to your directions, I observed the battle ground six or seven miles north of the Outhatche river, where Major Dade and his command were destroyed by the Seminole Indians on the 23d of Dec. last, and have the honor to submit the following report:

The force under your command which arrived at this post to day from Tampa Bay, encamped on the night of the 13th inst on the ground occupied by Major Dade, on the night of the 23d Dec. He and his party were destroyed on the morning of the 23d of December, about four miles in advance of this position. He was advancing towards this post, and was attacked from the north, so that on the 20th inst, we came upon the rear of his little ground about nine o'clock in the morning. Our advanced guard had passed the ground without halting, when the General and his staff came upon one of the most appalling scenes that can be imagined. We first saw some broken and scattered boxes; then a cart, the two oxen of which were lying dead, as if they had fallen asleep, their yokes still on them; a little to the right, one or two horses were seen. We then came to a small enclosure, made by felling trees in such a manner as to form a triangular breast work for defence. Within this triangle, along the north and west faces of it were about thirty bodies, mostly more skeletons, although much of the clothing was left upon them. These were lying almost every one of them, in precisely the position they must have occupied during the fight—their heads next to the logs over which they had delivered their fire, and their bodies stretched with striking regularity parallel to each other. They had evidently been shot dead at their posts, and the Indians had not disturbed them, except by taking scalps of most of them. Passing this little breast work we found other bodies along the road, generally behind trees which had been resorted to for covers from the enemy's fire. Advancing about two hundred yards further, we found a cluster of bodies in the middle of the road. These were evidently the advanced guard, and in the rear of which was the body of Major Dade, and to the right, that of Captain Fraser.

These were all doubtless shot down on the first fire of the Indians, except, perhaps, Capt. Fraser, who must, however, have fallen very early in the fight. Those in the road and by the trees, fell during the first attack. It was during a cessation of the fire that the little band still remaining, about thirty in number, threw up the triangular breast work, which, from the haste with which it was constructed, was necessarily defective, and could not protect the men in the second attack.

We had with us many of the personal friends of the officers of Major Dade's command, and it is gratifying to be able to state that every officer was identified by undoubted evidence. They were buried, and the cannon a six pounder, that the Indians had thrown into a swamp, was recovered and placed vertically at the head of the grave, where it is to be hoped it will long remain. The bodies of the non-commissioned officers and privates were buried in two graves, and it was found that every man was accounted for. The command was composed of eight officers and one hundred and two non-commissioned officers and privates. The bodies of eight officers and ninety-eight men were interred, four men having escaped; three of whom reached Tampa Bay, the fourth was killed the day after the battle.

It may be proper to observe, that the attack was not made from a hammock, but from a thimble wooded country; the Indians being concealed by palmetto and grass, which has since been burned.

The two companies were Capt. Fraser's, of the 3d artillery, and Capt. Gardiner's, of the 2d artillery. The officers were Major Dade, of the 4th infantry, Captains Fraser and Gardiner, second Lieutenant Basinger, brevet second Lieutenant R. Henderson, Mudge and Keais, of the artillery, and Dr J. S. Catlin.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, your ob't serv't.

(Signed) E. A. HITCHCOCK, Capt. 1st Infantry, Act. Insp'r General, Major Gen. Edmund P. Gaines, Commanding Western Department.

VERMONT PHOENIX.

BRATTLEBORO, Vt.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1836.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. HARRISON of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS GRANGER of New-York.

GEN. HARRISON IN OHIO.—There can be no better evidence of the upright character and elevated standing of Gen. Harrison, than the fact, that in the State where he resides, and where it must be presumed the leading traits of his character are well known, the people are going almost en masse in favor of his election to the Presidency. The late Whig State Convention, held at Columbus, was attended by upwards of twelve hundred delegates, including two hundred Jackson men, who were unanimous for HARRISON. The following extract from the published proceedings of the Convention shows the cordiality with which his nomination was supported by the former adherents of General Jackson:

J. H. Wood, Esq. of Hamilton county, on behalf of himself, and two hundred Jackson men, delegates to this Convention, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were agreed to without a dissenting voice, and with loud cheering, viz:

Whereas, there are certain fundamental principles, which were guides to our support of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency of the U. States, and in carrying them out in the selection of his successor, we honestly adhere to the great democratic features of the old Jefferson party; we feel it incumbent to declare our preferences on this occasion. Our efforts were honestly, consistently, and continually bestowed in advocating Andrew Jackson to the Presidency, because he was pledged, first, to a correction of Government abuses, a strict economy in our national expenditures, and an accountability of public officers. Second, because we expected that "the patronage of the General Government would not be brought into conflict with the freedom of elections." Third, to correct the evil of appointing members of Congress to office. Fourth, though of minor consequence, because he was a Western man. Fifth, because Government speculators, and the friends of dishonest agents who were defaulters, should be brought to accountability, and made to disgorge their ill-gotten treasure. Sixth, because the only question was to be, in appointing to office, "Is he honest, is he capable, is he faithful to the Constitution?"

If our principles have not been acknowledged, if disappointment has been the result, it can never disarm honest men from faithfully acting their part, in their efforts to establish what they have, for so many years, been contending for. Therefore, we return, with fresh vigor, to the pending canvass; and, in order more successfully to perpetuate our principles, and carry out our views.

Resolved, That we cordially approve of the nomination for President, on the 22d instant, of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON; and will use all honorable and untiring exertions to secure his election.

Resolved, That for the purpose of acting more effectively, we request such of our Jackson friends in the several counties, as agree with us on the subject of the next Presidency, to form, in each county in the State, a "Jackson Reform Club," to carry out our objects.

Harrison in Kentucky.—The Legislature of Kentucky has nominated Wm. H. HARRISON as a candidate for the Presidency, by a vote of 55 to 41.

Signs not to be mistaken.—Among the leading politicians who have come out for General Harrison in the State of Ohio, is James B. Gardner, now State Printer, and well known for his devotion to General Jackson up to the present time.

In Missouri, Major Benj. O. Fallon, who headed the Jackson electoral ticket in 1828, and succeeded by an immense majority, has permitted his name to be placed on the Whig ticket for 1836, and so universally popular is he, that the result in that State cannot now for a moment be doubted.

Good News from Pennsylvania.—In the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania on the 7th, Mr. Stevenson offered a resolution instructing their Senators, Messrs McKean and Buchanan, to vote against expunging the obnoxious resolution from the Journal of the Senate, censuring the Hero of New Orleans. The resolution passed by a vote of 64 to 25. The Correspondent of the U. S. Gazette writes:—"I have it from a prominent member of the Senate, that it will pass that body by 5 or 6 majority." Mr. Buchanan must obey or resign. He pledged himself when chosen to conform to instructions or vacate his seat. All accounts state that the resolution will certainly pass the Senate. "Sauce for the goose, is sauce for the gander!"

A Whig convention met at the State House in Boston, on the 13th inst, and nominated the Hon. Francis Granger of New York, as a candidate for the Vice Presidency. The following resolution, offered by Mr. Foster of Brimfield, was received with much enthusiasm, and unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this Convention will sustain WEBSTER and the CONSTITUTION—GRANGER and the SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS."

TENNESSEE.—The Legislature of Tennessee adjourned on the 21st ult. An attempt was made before the adjournment to call up the expunging resolutions introduced in the early part of the session; but the motion was rejected by a large majority. Among the acts passed during the session, was one which provides that any person preparing, with a view to circulation, any paper, painting, drawing, &c. calculated to excite insurrection among the colored population, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and confined in the penitentiary not less than five, nor more than ten years. Any person circulating such paper, painting, &c. or attempting in any manner to excite insurrection, shall suffer the same penalty.

Rumor states that Mr. Polk is to be appointed Secretary of War in place of Lewis Cass, who receives the appointment of Minister to France; and that Mr. Sutherland of Pennsylvania will probably be chosen Speaker of the House of Representatives.

"THE ZODIAC."—We have heretofore noticed this interesting (Monthly) periodical published at Albany, N. Y., and find no reason to retract our then favorable impressions. It is devoted to science, literature and the arts; and well is each department thereof sustained. The liberal and enterprising proprietor, Erasmus Perry, in order to render the next volume doubly interesting, offers "for the best original tale, founded on any portion of the history of this country, 100 dollars; for the best original essay on the best method of advancing the general interests of the nation, 100 dollars; and for the best poem, without limitation as to subject, not to exceed one hundred lines, 50 dollars, which are to be forwarded to the Proprietor, postage paid, on or before the first of July next, in which month the second volume is to be commenced."

Each number of the Zodiac contains 16 original octavo pages, is neatly printed on fine paper, & afforded at the low price of one dollar per year. Among its original papers, we find many letters written by distinguished characters, relating our revolutionary struggles, and from some of which we extract the following said to have been written by a Dr. Smith (a rank Tory) to Gen. Hallman, which letter is dated May the 5th, 1781, and intercepted July 27th. We extract it because it relates to the State of Vermont, and in which that renegade statesman and knock-down patriot, Ethan Allen, stands conspicuous. It is perfectly characteristic of the man.

STATE OF VERMONT.—The opinion of the people in general of this State, is that its inhabitants are artful and cunning, full of craft and design. About fifteen days ago, Col. Allen and a Mr. Fay was in Albany; I made my particular business to be twice in their company; at which times I endeavored to find out their business; and on inquiry I understood from Col. Allen that he came down to visit Gov. Clinton to receive his answer to a petition which the people of Vermont had laid before the assembly; that he had been twice to the Governor's lodgings, and that the Governor had refused to see or speak to him. He then swore he might be damned if ever he would count his favor again! Since that time they have petitioned the eastern states to be their confederacy to no purpose. I heard him declare to one Harper that there was a pole and a south pole; and should a third come from the south, they would shake their door opposite to that point, and open the door facing the North."

This letter is headed "EASTERN NEWS." It further says: "By this time, May 28, we expected they will be friendly to their King. Various opinions about their flag."

The result shows how sadly disappointed was this poor Tory in his expectations.

Our village has been remarkably favored in past season in regard to fire. The first fire of the kind occurred on Sunday last, when a dwelling house of Mrs. Salisbury, on the west side of the brook, was discovered to be on fire. It was however subdued before it had done great injury to the building. The fire was a standard, was communicated to the ceiling by a stove pipe in the upper part of the house, and bedding which adjoined the parlor were the principal articles burnt. Considerable damage was probably occasioned to furniture &c. by the quantity of water thrown in to distinguish the fire.

THE WEATHER.—O! for the penman brought to light the "Sorrows of Winter" we might infuse an article that would melt tears from our readers, or bring their hearts to a white heat, that thereby the frightful nature of our atmosphere might be softened. But there is no need of a such-like comfort for those who are compelled to face a cold nor'wester; they will soon find their eyes in a lachrymose state, and tears will flow unbidden like the pellucid drops from an overcharged tree. In sober earnest we are led to conclude from the extreme frigidity of the atmosphere and the wild antics cut up by old Boreas, that this leap-year month, February, has been in right good earnest plump into the bonnet March; or that, by taking example from one of the interminable congressional speeches, has been drawn out like smelted iron under blacksmith's anvil, and all the horrors of an unrelenting Winter are acting over again, not bating one jot or tittle of its intemperance.

Owing to the bad state of the roads, the failure of the mails, we have not received from "A Bachelor" an answer to the fair copy of "Cinderella" in our last. We hope our correspondent will not despair, as another mail will no doubt bring an answer from "A Bachelor," corresponding to her wishes. We are well acquainted with the "bald pated" gentleman, and know him to be a rich, round, fat fellow, and every way suitable for our fair respondent; and we shall expect a general guardian for the "responsibility" we take in the business.

A Whig Convention which met at Auburn, Maine, has nominated Edward Kent, Esq. of Bangor, as a candidate for Governor. The convention made no nomination for President, but nominated an unpledged electoral ticket.

Virginia Senator.—The Legislature of Virginia has elected Mr. Rives to the Senate of the United States, in place of Mr. Tyler, resigned. The term for which Mr. Rives is elected expires in three years.

Tunneling the Hudson.—A proposition has been laid before the Legislature of New York for constructing a tunnel under the bed of the Hudson river opposite Albany. The *Albany Argus* thinks the plan is practicable.

Destruction Fire.—The extensive flour and grist Mills of Dunham & Taylor, at Canton, N. J., were entirely consumed by fire Sunday the 6th inst. The total loss is estimated at \$13,000, of which \$10,000 is covered by insurance.

The Philadelphians are cogitating the propriety of laying out a cemetery in a highly romantic spot on the banks of the Schuylkill river, the plan of Mount Auburn at Cambridge.